

of Young Chan Li, married woman, about nine o'clock yesterday evening, and taken the jacket. One previous conviction was recorded against him. Sentence of six months imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

REFUSAL OF DUTY BY A CHAIR COOLIE.
Sung Ahn, coolie, was charged by Mr. Charles Urquhart, Straits clerk in the North-China Insurance Company's office, with refusal of duty on the 2nd inst.

Li Ahn, servant to Mr. March, with whom Mr. Stuart lives, said that he told the defendant that Mr. Stuart wanted his chair. The defendant said to witness he would work no more, and failed to bring forth the chair.

As a reason for his neglecting to comply with his master's orders, the defendant said his wages had been cut.

This was not a sufficient reason, in the opinion of the Magistrate, and a fine of \$2, or seven days' imprisonment was imposed.

RAIL-BIRD KATCHING.
Fang Ahn confessed to having snatched a pair of rail-birds, with jade-stone drops, from Young A-nio, widow, while the latter was walking in Queen's Road Central yesterday evening. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Li Ahn was observed by Li Apo, P. C. No. 234, following some women in Queen's Road West, about eight o'clock yesterday evening, and the constable, suspecting the man, watched him for a short time. The constable saw him enter a shop, and on his exit stopped him, and found him in possession of an ear-ring, value \$2, which he said he had picked up. The constable misbelieving this statement took him to the Station, and this morning he was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, for being in possession of the article without being able to give a satisfactory explanation as to how he came by it.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.
Ip Ahoi, hawker, was proved to have acted as a watchman to a party of men who were engaged gambling in the Recreation Ground yesterday. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

UNREQUITINGLY OBTAINING A PASSAGE BY THE "KING CHOW."
Fang Ahn was prosecuted by Captain Guggin, of the *King Chow*, for surreptitiously obtaining a passage by that vessel from Canton to Hongkong on the 2nd inst. The charge was proved, and the only defence offered was that the friends of the convicted had promised to pay for him, but had failed to do so. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.
For assaulting Chik Toi, tailor, with an iron bar, while that individual was walking on the Freya about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Chan Shing was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and Wong Kan to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour for being concerned in the assault along with Chan Shing.

AN OLD GAD BIRD.
Wong Aing, rice pounder, was charged with stealing two silk jackets, and one brass smoking pipe, value \$10, this morning.

Chan Yut Nam said he was a shop-keeper carrying on business at No. 205 Queen's Road Central. The articles in court were his and were usually kept in the vanishing of his house. He did not sleep at home last night, and early this morning one of his shopmen came to him and told him to go to the Police Station, where he saw the defendant and his property.

Harig Singh, P. C. No. 623, said he was on duty in Queen's Road this morning, and observed the defendant moving along the Freya, from house to house. Noticing witness the defendant jumped down, and tried to make off, but witness arrested him with the property in Court in his possession.

As he had been three times previously convicted, he was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRUTH V. FICTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
SIR,—Mr. W. H. Brecken in his lectures on "The Truth about Opium," as quoted by you, makes many mistakes, and has drawn upon his imagination very largely. I wish to call attention to one example only. In speaking of Medical Missionaries he says: "The Medical officer," "believing that if they do not get a moderate indulgence in opium-smoking they will pine away and die. The poor, easy man, full of kindness and sympathy, gives them what they want, and his patients are delighted to get it." Again he says: "The patients get for three or four weeks excellent food and comfort, including plenty of opium, before they are turned out as cured." So much for imagination. Now for facts.

In Dr. Lyall's report of the Swatow Hospital for 1881 you find the following words: "It is out of the question to give opium to any of the patients." In his report of the Foshan Opium Refuge for 1879, Dr. Osgood says: "The plan of treatment consists in the total discontinuance of opium in any form from the time of entering the asylum." (Italics mine). Investigation will show that this is the case in many of the hospitals in China.

As to the statement about the gratuitous giving of food and "plenty of opium," the rule in all the hospitals is for in-patients to bring their own food. In Canton, opium-smokers pay \$1 for bed and board, and a dollar to be furnished in case they fall before the suns. This is the case in all hospitals. "Patients" who have their own food while with us. This always has been the case certainly in Canton, and I have yet to hear of the first exception throughout China. In an hospital where a small amount of opium is used in the pills, it is expressly stated that the minute quantity of opium is not a substitute for the large amount to which (i.e. the patient) has been accustomed. See Report of Canton Hospital for 1873. When Mr. B. essays to tell "The Truth" would it not be well for him to confine himself to something that he is better acquainted with than his own opium-smoking.

TRUTH.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchange.)
The effects and stores on board the Liberian steamer *Nouveau Bretagne* were put up for sale by public auction on the 27th May, when great animation prevailed. The greater part of the effects fetched good prices. The sale was to be resumed on the 30th.

A correspondent writing from Zamboanga, under date 19th May, says:—The only news I have to give you is that on the 12th inst. our flag was hoisted in Siasi, and there are at that island at present, or

rather in its waters, the schooner *Sirena* and *Amimoon*, the gunboat *Marques del Duero*, and one other gunboat, with companies of Regiment No. 3, and companies of Disciplinarians.

The German barque *Pancho* left Manila for the Channel on the 27th May for general information that the island of Siasi has been occupied by the Spanish troops, in compliance with article 3 of the Protocol of 11th March 1877, signed between Spain, Germany and England.

It is said that the troops have been discovered in the forests of the island of Paraguana. Considering the large use of this wood in the different branches of the industry in Europe, this discovery may form the basis of great wealth.

The British steamer *Gulf of Panama*, Capt. Thomson, left Manila for Yokohama on the 30th May.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN NEWS.

(Translated from Java papers.)

In the *Java Bode* of the 3rd May, a correspondent comments on the Straits Chinese Protectorate Report for 1881 so far as it treats of Deli, finding much therein to call for remark. The reputation by Sumatra planters of contracts by their agents in the Straits on finding labourers so engaged until he has accounts for.

That the Deli planter, who has had already to pay too dearly for his labourers, and who grows under a cost of production that has almost reached the limit of endurance, refuses to accept coolies found unit for work, is natural. Not only are these new labourers unproductive capital, but in the Regulation of 1874, in Statute 123 of 1880 obliges employers to provide for the medical treatment of the employed, and also directs that labourers whose contracts are held to be cancelled from their unfitness for labour shall, at the expense of their employers be sent back to the place whence they had come from, by the local authorities, and that to the date of such sending back, employers shall be held responsible for the maintenance of such labourers. Here we must point out a shortcoming of Government which is discreditable to a civilisation.

In Deli the Government simply makes no provision for information or for the medical officers stationed at Modun and Kwaia Sumping are overworked with official work, and the one at the latter station, owing to his isolated position, has no opportunity of attending to private practice. Hence, for the medical treatment of about 14,000 coolies, who are only aided by the two medical officers in the services of the Deli Company.

The admission made by the Straits Protector of Chinese that coolies in Deli are thoroughly protected so far as the Dutch Government is concerned, calls forth the following observations from the *Bode's* correspondent. The Protector thus declares that coolies on estates in Deli get thorough and effective protection from Government, the British authorities, the soft-headed members of our Second Chamber, Exeter Hall and the Aborigines Protection Society at London, may be content. The British Government has shown a mistrustful eye on the recruiting of natives of the Madras Presidency by Deli planters, both on the mainland and in the Straits; sometimes it has hampered and at other times forbidden the same. It cannot be unaware of the fact that these Klings are in great numbers, and as such really and simple means of livelihood there. As is the case with Chinese, the Klings working on estates are also our subjects, and they enjoy the same protection from Government. From their often bringing women and children with them, being seldom given to opium and gambling, and as such working on better with the Malays, they are more favourably circumstanced than the sons of the Celestial Empire. The British Government should hence break with a policy which rather prefers to subject thousands to perpetual famines than to encourage emigration and encourage labourers to a neighbouring island.

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high in opinion of its own excellence. We have here had an opportunity of calling attention both to a serious Dutch shortcoming, and to a silly British prejudice, the harmful consequences of which are experienced by Deli Colonists. May both Governments, actuated by national emulation, strive earnestly to remove the difficulties. Though the Dutch flag alone flies there, the sons of both nations have an interest in it. They dwell and work there peacefully and harmoniously, carrying on a hard struggle for existence. The *Straits Times*, which has always so punctiliously insisted in short the productions of the Java press, will no doubt find room in its columns for the foregoing observations.

IRELAND.

On the night of the 20th inst. four constables on protection duty discovered a party of Moonlighters while they were engaged attacking the dwelling-house of a man named Costello, who was recently fired at and dangerously wounded at Derna, near Lisatoon, county Kerry. Before the police came the Moonlighters, who numbered about 200, had killed two of Costello's donkeys, which were in the yard, and had just commenced their attack on the house. When the police returned to find fire into them the fire was commenced, but without effect. The police believe they wounded one of the Moonlighters, as they heard the cries of pain immediately after they delivered their charges of gunshot. Fifteen arrests were made by the police, assisted by a company of marines. All the houses within a radius of two miles were searched, with the view of discovering whether any of the inmates had wounds. An armed party of Moonlighters waited at the residence of Mr. Smyth, a magistrate of county Roscommon, and set fire to a store filled with hay, oats, &c. Mr. Smyth is under "protection," and the police were immediately on the scene. Shots were exchanged, but the moonlighters escaped. The house of Mr. Neligan, a national teacher, near Lisatoon, was surrounded by a band of Moonlighters, who were fired through the window of the room in which Neligan and his wife were sleeping. A written document was found affixed to the door, in which Neligan was threatened with being shot dead if he entered the Land Court to give evidence against the moonlighters. The document was signed by a fair rent fixed to his farm. Thomas Brady, of Colaherty, has been shot dead on the public road at Longhill, county of Longford. Four arrests have been made.

A special meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party, under the presidency of Mr. Justin McCarthy, was held on the 26th inst. in the Conference Room of the House of Commons, for the purpose of passing a vote of thanks to the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada for the recent unanimous vote of that body in favour of self-government for Ireland on the Canadian model. A resolution to this effect was proposed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, seconded by Mr. Sexton, and carried. A second resolution was then carried, on the proposition of Colonel Nolan, seconded by Mr. D. Sullivan, that copies of the preceding resolution should be sent to the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, to the Premier, Sir John Macdonald, and was sent to Limerick, and to Mr. C. Trevelyan, the leader of the Canadian cause, who had proposed the vote which has so much pleased the Irish Home Rulers.

Miss Anne Kirke, of the Dublin Ladies' Land League, has been arrested at Tulsa, and brought before Mr. Clifford Lloyd. She was charged with having induced a number of tenants in the Tulsa district not to pay their rents—a charge which Miss Kirke denied. Mr. Lloyd, however, ordered her to give bail for her good behaviour, or in default to go to jail for three months. Miss Kirke refused to give any bail whatever, and was sent to Limerick, and to Mr. C. Trevelyan, the leader of the Canadian cause, who had proposed the vote which has so much pleased the Irish Home Rulers.

A Parliamentary return of proceedings under the Land Act, up to the 31st inst., has been published. It appears that a total number of applications to have fair rents fixed up to this date was 76,389, and agreements to fix fair rents 4,917, making a total of 81,306 cases brought under the notice of the Land Commission. Of these, in 4,449 cases rents were fixed, 664 applications were dismissed or struck out, and 469 applications were referred to a further adjournment, making a total of 10,493 Fair Rent cases decided.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD CAVENTISH AND MR BURKE.

Bombay, May 11.—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that the House of Commons is to adjourn until 9 o'clock on Thursday night, to allow the Government to bring forward the bill for the trial of Lord F. Cavendish at Chatsworth.

No clue has been obtained of the actual murderers. A thousand pounds reward and a free pardon is offered to any accomplice for information.

It is proposed that Ireland should subscribe to augment the amount offered for the discovery of the assassin or assassins. The Castle officials are prohibited from going about Dublin without a guard.

Mr. Trevelyan's appointment is popular with the advanced party.

May 10.—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that, at the request held on Monday at Delhi, it appears that the Government was given regarding the finding of the bodies of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

Mr. Steel, chief messenger at Dublin Castle, deposed to seeing Lord F. Cavendish leave the Castle on Saturday afternoon, at 6.30. He saw Mr. Burke at the swearing-in ceremony that afternoon, but did not see him leave.

The police have received information which, it is believed, will lead to the arrest of the assassin or assassins. Lord Lieutenant, rode from the Viceregal Castle to the Lodge on Monday, under an escort of Dragoons.

At the Cabinet Council, held on Monday, Mr. Forster was re-appointed Chief Secretary, and left for Dublin the same night.

The Irish Party in the House of Commons met, and passed resolutions of sympathy with the relatives of the victims and of abhorrence to the crime.

On Monday afternoon, both Houses of Parliament were crowded, all the members being in mourning. The ordinary business was suspended, and a general gloom prevailed. Mr. Gladstone walked with bowed head to his seat, and covered his face with his hand. Some time afterwards he arose, and, with much emotion, moved the adjournment of the House as a mark of respect to the late Secretaries.

The Prime Minister spoke with difficulty, and had to pause long between his sentences, and on many occasions he broke down. He described the murder as unparalleled in the history of crime, and paid a eloquent tribute to the high characters of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

The scene in the House, while Mr. Gladstone was speaking, was most affecting, many members being visibly affected. Sir Stafford Northcote also spoke under the influence of strong feeling, and seconded their motion for adjournment.

Mr. Parnell, speaking on behalf of Irishmen, expressed the utmost detestation of the crime, and said every assistance would be given to bring the perpetrators to justice. Similar proceedings took place in the House of Lords, where Lord Granville moved, and Lord Salisbury seconded, the adjournment of the House.

Bombay, May 18.—A *Times* of India special telegram says that the net the least clue has been found of the Dublin assassins. It is believed that they have made good their escape.

London, May 7.—The Dublin outrage was of Fenian origin, and was directed against Mr. Burke only. A Land League manifesto, signed by Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt, has been issued; it demands that the murderers be given up. The Cabinet has met and will press legislation against Secret Societies.

At all the clubs and public offices the bands are drawn; tremendous excitement prevails here.

Lord Spencer and Lord Cavendish had a splendid popular entry into Dublin only yesterday.

May 8.—The carman, who is supposed to have driven the assassins to Phoenix Park, has been arrested. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, without a seat in the Cabinet.

It is untrue that the Lord Mayor was requested to call a meeting to petition the Queen to dissolve Parliament.

May 10.—The Irish Home Rulers, who have been in London for some time, are now in Dublin. The streets were crowded and the shops closed in general sympathy.

The body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was conveyed to Chatsworth and buried on Thursday.

Information obtained will, it is stated, lead to the arrest of the assassins. Mr. Trevelyan's appointment is popular with the advanced party.

THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

(Full Mail Gazette.)

The Irish members cannot exactly be said to play the part of lamb to Mr. Forster's wolf, but it is certainly rather hard to understand why they should be charged with "abuse of their privileges," with "venom and acrimony," and "insulting conduct," made a subject of the House of Commons.

The "gloomy forebodings," says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, "with which the reassembling of Parliament was anticipated have been fully realized by the scenes of excitement and exasperation which have been enacted during the week. Their effect upon the country must have been disastrous."

Let us look at this for a moment. The Irish members asked a question about a circular. The Chief Secretary, in reply, merely read a telegraphic dispatch and then sat down. An Irish member refused to be content with this answer, and raised a debate in which he and his colleagues were considerably provoked about the cause of which the Irish members were in the House.

Were they substantially right or wrong in their protest? It would seem that they were right, because, as is now reported, the circular is to be withdrawn, and, we suppose, in some sort apologized for. It would have been better, if Mr. Forster had taken some such line as this in his first reply:—"I am so immersed in business that it is impossible for me to have an eye upon every indiscreet subordinate in the country. I have not seen nor heard of this circular. On the face of it, it is certainly improper and illegal document, and I must inquire into the circumstances; no reasonable step shall be lost; and I can only say that if no more satisfactory explanation is to be found than is discernible at present, the circular shall be immediately cancelled and the inspector warned."

Such an answer might or might not have prevented the angry discussion which followed, but it would at any rate have put the Chief Secretary in a position which all fair men would have understood. As it was, what reason had the Irish members to believe that the circular would have been cancelled if the matter had not been made the subject of any angry row? It is said, in excess, that Mr. Sexton and his friends are impracticable. We dare say they are. That is all the more reason for not giving them more openings than are necessary. In any case, there is surely very little sense in attributing to them whatever "damage to the cause of peace" may have been done by the reassembling of Parliament. It is not possible that any increased irritation in Ireland during the week—if it has really occurred—is due not "the scenes of excitement and exasperation" in Parliament, but to such doings as the circular itself! On the whole, this seems to us to be not by any means the least probable explanation of the two.

The same writer finds fault with these who complain of the centralization of the Irish system, and then with gross inconsistency—as it is alleged—"reverse their line of condemnation, and complain of vehemence because an act of indiscretion has been done by a local official which they would at any rate have put the Chief Secretary in a position which all fair men would have understood. As it was, what reason had the Irish members to believe that the circular would have been cancelled if the matter had not been made the subject of any angry row? It is said, in excess, that Mr. Sexton and his friends are impracticable. We dare say they are. That is all the more reason for not giving them more openings than are necessary. In any case, there is surely very little sense in attributing to them whatever "damage to the cause of peace" may have been done by the reassembling of Parliament. It is not possible that any increased irritation in Ireland during the week—if it has really occurred—is due not "the scenes of excitement and exasperation" in Parliament, but to such doings as the circular itself! On the whole, this seems to us to be not by any means the least probable explanation of the two.

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"The position of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant is anomalous and unsatisfactory. His multifarious and conflicting duties do not admit of his exercising proper supervision over the local executive. He is compelled to divide his time between London and Dublin, but he is, in the latter, much less in Dublin than in London. He is expected to be in his place in the House of Commons to answer questions, and if he is, like Mr. Forster, a Cabinet Minister, to be present at most Cabinet Councils. The consequence is that the government of Ireland is to a great extent in the hands of a permanent Under Secretary and a chief of the police." That is to say, in the hands of the administrators who told Mr. Forster that they could lay their grip upon a few miscreants, in every centre of disturbance, whose arrest would be the instant signal for tranquillity; and who led him into the "unfortunate" which they had to contend against, which Mr. Forster himself admitted.

The suggestion of the *Daily News* that Lord Spencer might take Lord Cowper's place is feasible or not, it is not for us to discuss. But our contemporary is certainly right in its position that one of the best men in the country, and one of the most confident and to the people is a thorough rearrangement of the Executive, and for that purpose it would be highly desirable to entrust the office of Viceroys to a statesman of Cabinet rank and of proved administrative capacity.

Of course, this is tantamount to the supersession of the Chief Secretary, both as the chief authority in the actual Administration and as the chief informant of his colleagues in London. We are quite aware of all that is to be said against this, but, unless the pacification of Ireland is to be postponed to more personal considerations, that is what will sooner or later have to be done, and it is only sensible to prepare our minds for it.

May 12.—The Assembly of Notables have refused to comply with a summons from the Ministry to assemble. Arabi Bey therefore threatens civil war and that he will depose the Khedive with the help of the army.

May 14.—The Notables are including between the Khedive and the Egyptian Government. The Khedive is temporizing.

May 16.—Acting by advice of the foreign consuls, the Khedive has summoned the Ministry, with whom he has patched up an agreement.

Constantinople, May 14.—The Russian war indemnity convention is signed.

Paris, May 14.—The French Squadron has left for Alexandria.

MR GLADSTONE AT WORK.
(Harpers Magazine.)

The work each succeeding morning brings to the Premier is enormous in quantity and universal in interest. Human energies, however colossal, would fail to grapple with it unless assisted by method. Mr. Gladstone is as methodical as he is energetic, and no day departs without having its work fully accomplished. His correspondence, both private and official is enormous, and is dealt with on a very simple plan. The secretary opens his

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. This Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East," and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondence column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Chinese scholars amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Ballou, Waiters, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jayneson, Faber, Koyah, Parker, Johnston, Giles, and others, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at £6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance. Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address: "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

"The China Review *** has an excellent title of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.

"The publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourably if not advantageously comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North-China Herald*.

"The present number of this periodical, *** opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparative stagnation of the commerce of the Empire, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in foreign matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on 'The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking,' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Eica,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Herald*.

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"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuen' are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Ballou contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Chienlung of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*Edinburgh Daily Press*.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore K, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Achilles	Brit.	1528	June 3	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Henry	Brit.	1119	May 25	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	San Francisco	To-day
Cairnmuir	Brit.	1123	May 24	Tak Hing Loong	San Francisco	To-day
Causton	Brit.	1005	May 24	Chinese	Singapore & Penang	To-day
Carabrook	Brit.	960	June 2	Bun Hin Chan	Manila	To-day
Chas. Townsend Hook	Brit.	998	June 1	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	To-day
Conquest	Brit.	319	Sept. 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	To-day
Devonshire	Brit.	1517	May 17	Rozario & Co.	Amoy and Manila	6th inst. Tug Plying
Diamond	Brit.	514	June 3	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-day
Kiang	Brit.	117	June 2	H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.	Manila	To-day
Fei Lung	Brit.	782	June 2	Order	Yunnan & San Francisco	12th inst. To-morrow
Gaile	Brit.	1792	June 1	O. & S. S. Co.	New York	To-day
Galley of Lorne	Brit.	1380	June 1	Russell & Co.	Straits and Bombay	9th inst. Wanchai Pier 6th inst.
Ganges	Brit.	1430	June 1	O. & S. S. Co.	Trieste, &c.	To-day
Geelong	Brit.	1129	May 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Geoyland	Brit.	927	May 24	Adams, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Holles	Brit.	1428	May 27	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Ironclad	Brit.	67	April 14	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Shanghai	To-day
Japan	Brit.	3547	June 1	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Jokano	Brit.	654	Dec. 19	Mouren	Shanghai	To-day
Kunamoto Maru	Brit.	1240	May 22	H. M. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Lennox	Brit.	1094	July 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Straits and Calcutta	To-day
Li Tai	Brit.	1232	May 30	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Malabar	Brit.	751	May 26	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Pharos	Brit.	44	April 31	Tung Kee & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Paladin	Brit.	896	May 31	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-day
Sarpedon	Brit.	1591	June 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Sun Gull	Amer.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Shun Tip	Amer.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Sury Wongso	Ger.	483	May 29	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Pharos	Brit.	44	April 31	Tung Kee & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Toc-Nai	Brit.	1251	June 3	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Triumph	Brit.	1797	May 28	Adams, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Vonice	Brit.	1270	June 2	Order	Shanghai	To-day
Yong	Brit.	1449	May 27	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Yutong	Brit.	285	June 1	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Shanghai	To-day
Sailing Vessels						
Alva	Portu.	632	May 20	Brando & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Bellied Will	Brit.	779	May 31	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Brantley	Brit.	1437	Mar. 31	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Bylgia	Brit.	333	April 28	Captain	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Coros	Brit.	581	May 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Esperance	Brit.	272	May 31	Carlson & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Ferdinand	Brit.	416	May 22	Wier & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Hermann	Brit.	416	May 22	Wier & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Hopur	Brit.	327	May 22	Wier & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Inez	Brit.	327	May 22	Wier & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Kate Darnport	Amer.	1250	April 15	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Livingstone	Brit.	531	April 23	Siemens & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Martha	Brit.	853	April 23	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Mordian	Sia. Sm. sc.	294	May 29	Chinese	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Minerva	Ger.	318	May 29	Chinese	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Nickerson	Amer.	479	May 29	Chinese	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Olus	Amer.	240	Feb. 1	Captain	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
R. T. Clayton	Brit.	276	May 29	Siemens & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Schwan	Brit.	593	May 29	Chinese	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Spartan	Amer.	85	April 22	W. H. Ray	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
St. Ideus	Brit.	388	May 24	Carlson & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Stillwater	Brit.	1090	May 25	Douglas LaPrak & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Tartar	Brit.	256	Mar. 7	Meichers & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth
Xenia	Amer.	1174	May 12	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Port Elizabeth

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Comus	Brit.	2383	14	230	June 3	James W. East
Esk	Brit.	360	3	340	June 19	In Reserve
Lily	C. D.	720	3	95	May 7	Richard Evans
Meanees	Brit.	2591	...	...	...	Wine Department
Midge	Brit.	455	4	120	July 1	In Reserve
Tweed	Brit.	359	3	340	June 19	In Reserve
Victor Emanuel	Brit.	3087	20	Commodore's flag-ship
Wivern	Brit.	...	4	350	Feb. 11	In Reserve

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

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HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.				CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.				
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owner.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	Lin Kuo-chang
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chee-ching	30	2	20	Chinese
Kiang-ping	360	Holmes	O. M. S. N. Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	J. Stewart
Klungchow	169	Goggin	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Chien-pai	80	3	17	Chinese
Powai	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-ying	180	6	69	F. Bessard
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chung-tung	160	2	40	Wang Tsung-tai
White Cloud	280	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chop-ching	300	...	...	Li Tsack-ming
Yotani	180	McDonnell	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Chop-sai	.....	.....	.....	Oh'ang
				Hai-ch'ang-ching	300	3	20	Wu Jui-ch'ang
				Hai-king-ching	129	3	.....	Chin Loo
				Hai-tung-hung	120	.....	.....	Liung Yui
				Hua-shan	94	2	7	H. J. Farr
				Li-shan	80	3	20	Chinese
				Peng-chou-hai	562	4	125	Ching Sun
				Quang-on	120	1	40	Li Ping-tai
				Shen-chi	200	6	50	Sat Tung
				Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. A. Muir